

specimens, the ecological and biological data, and the plant pictures. I also thank Donald M. Anderson, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, Washington, D.C., for the fine photographs of the adult weevils.

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF LACCOCORIS FROM BRITISH NORTH BORNEO
(HEMIPTERA: NAUCORIDAE: LACCOCORINAE)

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ABSTRACT—Two new species, *Laccocoris maai* and *L. lipogonia*, are described from Sensuron, B.N.B., and some comparisons made with *L. horvathi* Montandon 1897 and *L. hoogstraali* La Rivers 1970.

***Laccocoris maai*, n. sp.**

GENERAL: Color essentially variable shades of brown, lighter and dotted anteriorly, and darker, more uniformly colored posteriorly. Yellowing along the edges. Venter yellow. A large species, measuring 13 by 9 mm. in size.

HEAD: Yellow with brown dotting following usual muscle attachment pattern, protuberant anteclypeus forming a smooth curve with anterior eye edges. Eyes virtually flush with surface, *hyperoche* prominent, producing an outer angle to the eye. Labrum triangular, yellow, edges translucent, rounded slightly at tip although basically pointed as in all *Laccocoris*; ratio of length-to-width 30:44 (68%). Head ratios are: (1) length-to-width (including eyes) 35:85 (41%), (excluding eyes) 35:44 (79%) (at posterior or widest point); (2) anterior distance between eyes to posterior distance between eyes 35:44 (79%); (3) anterior distance between eyes to inner eye length 53:48 (90%).

PRONOTUM: Brown-dotted, laterally yellow, transversely narrow, lateral edges smoothly curving to rather blunt points posteriorly. Head not set into anterior pronotal edge any deeper than are the two eyes. Percent of lateral curvature (viewed perpendicular to frontal plane of section of animal as a unit) about 10 (80:8). Venter yellow, medianly keeled, keel flattening anteriorly, inner propleural flaps not reaching sternum. Pronotal ratios are: (1) median length-to-greatest width 30:110 (27%); (2) width between anterior angles to width between posterior angles 68:110 (62%).

SCUTELLUM: Brownish, yellow-tipped at posterior angle. Ratio of three sides, anterior and two laterals, 64:47:47.

HEMELYTRA: Brownish-black, emboliar edge lighter, general edge blackish below or posterior to this. Surface minutely white-shagreened, claval veins prominent. Membrane not discernible as such (i.e., opaque as is remainder of hemelytron), both hemelytra reaching virtually to tip of abdomen and rather moderately exposing connexival border laterally. Embolium not inflated, lateral borders almost subparallel, ratio of length-width 90:30 (33%). Hindwing abbreviated, reaching only to about the middle of dorsal abdominal segment V (IVth segment ventrally).

VENTER: The prothoracic venter has been described. Meso- and meta-thoracic ventra yellowish, as is abdomen. Connexivum rather broad, set with spines which become larger posteriorly, segments III and IV having border just above posterior angle a bit inset and bearing a solid phalanx of spines here; a posterior angle is prominent only for segment IV. Tip of female subgenital plate deeply bifid.

LEGS: *Proleg*—Coxa angularly globulate. Trochanter prominent. Femur incrassate, but only moderately so and bearing at its end the thin, tubular tibia to which is attached a similarly shaped, short, single-segmented tarsus bearing the two small claws. Femoral ratio of length-to-width 75:37 (49%). *Mesoleg*—Coxa irregularly globular. Trochanter large. Femur elongated, flattened, two longitudinal rows of small spines in inner area, one at edge and one set back from edge; length-to-width 70:20 (29%), length 3.4 mm. Tibia shorter, more tubular, equipped with larger spines especially along outer edge, bearing a terminal, transverse row of spines; length-to-width 76:12 (16%), length 2.3 mm. Tarsus 3-segmented, first one short, remaining two elongate, tubular, bearing the prominent terminal claws. *Metaleg*—Similar to the mesoleg except for the proportionally narrower femur and longer tibia. Femoral ratio of length-to-width 80:14 (18%), length 4.5 mm. Tibia coarsely spined, with a brush of swimming hairs on inner surface; ratio of length-to-width 85:9 (10%), length 4.1 mm. Tarsus larger than mesotarsus.

TYPE LOCALITY AND ETYMOLOGY: Holotype female, allotype and paratypes, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, *Sensuron*, 1959 Jan 9–11, T. C. Maa (Bishop Museum). It is a pleasure to name the species after its collector, who has widely sampled the naucorid fauna of the southwestern Pacific region.

DISPOSITION OF TYPES: Bishop Museum, Honolulu and one paratype in the collection of the Biological Society of Nevada, Verdi, Nevada.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: *L. horvathi* Montandon 1897 resembles this species in the deeply-cleft female subgenital plate tip, and differs from it in the shape of the posterior pronotal angles, emboliar color pattern, hindwing length and size of the *hyperoche*. *L. maai* is similar to *L. hoogstraali* La Rivers 1970 from the Philippines in general appearance, but different in the greater clefting of the female subgenital plate tip and significantly longer hindwings. *L. horvathi* is distinctly a shorter, broader species than either *L. hoogstraali* or *L. maai*.

Laccocoris lipogonia, n. sp.

GENERAL: A dark, essentially unmottled species, somewhat lighter anteriorly where the background yellow shows through, brownish-black over hemelytra. Venter reddish-yellow. A rather sizeable species, measuring 13 by 8.5 mm. The smallest specimen of the small series is 12 by 7.5 mm.

HEAD: Yellowish background, with central muscle dotting expanding posteriorly. Smooth, shiny. Anteclypeus protruding between eyes as a smooth section of the semi-circle formed by head and anterior eye margins. Eyes dark; large, pointed *hyperoche* forming outer eye angle; only very slightly raised above surface. Labrum triangular, typically pointed; length-to-width 34:50 (68%). Venter yellow. Head ratios are: (1) total length-to-width (including eyes) 40:92 (43%), (excluding eyes) 40:46 (87%) (at posterior or widest area). (2) anterior distance between eyes to posterior distance between eyes 36:46 (78%). (3) anterior distance between eyes to inner eye length 36:32 (89%).

PRONOTUM: Yellow, thickly and fairly uniformly brown-dotted except for lateral and posterior edges which are lighter. Lateral edge almost straight, curving only slightly posteriorly to an abrupt curvature inward at the posterior angle. In actuality, rather than thinking of this as a blunted posterior angle set somewhat forward in position, it is more in the nature of what remains when the typically much more pronounced and more posterior angle of such closely related species as *Laccocoris maai* and *L. hoogstraali* is cut off obliquely not far from its tip. Venter yellow, sternum keeled moderately posteriorly and widened by the diverging circular wells of the coxal cavities anteriorly. Pronotal ratios are: (1) median length-to-greatest width 22:74 (30%). (2) width between anterior angles to width between posterior angles 50:74 (68%).

SCUTELLUM: Brownish, heavily shagreened with tiny white dots; ratio of three sides, anterior and two laterals, 70:50:50.

HEMELYTRA: Brownish-black, minutely white-shagreened, fully reaching abdominal tip, moderately exposing connexival borders, membrane undifferentiated, claval veins prominent, embolia uninflated and light-colored on edges. Emboliar length-to-width ratio 76:24 (32%). Hindwings virtually full-length.

VENTER: The prothoracic venter has already been considered. Meso- and meta-thoracic ventra and abdomen yellow, as are legs. Connexivum moderately wide, increasingly armed with larger spines posteriorly, segments II and on showing increasingly large clusters of spines at posterior angulation where there is a slight indentation. Tip of female subgenital plate deeply bifid.

LEGS: *Proleg*—Coxa large, angularly-globulate. Trochanter prominent. Femur thinly incrassate, and bearing the long, tubular tibia-tarsus combination along its forward edge. Tarsus single-segmented with two terminal claws. Femoral ratio of length-to-width 70:30 (43%). *Mesoleg*—Coxa large, angularly globular. Trochanter large. Femur elongate, flattened, two dense rows of tiny spines along inner area, one row at edge, one set back from the edge; ratio of length-to-width 50:13 (26%), length 3.5 mm. Tibia shorter, more tubular and with large spines, particularly along outer border; inner face bears considerable long, dense pilosity; terminal transverse row of spines; ratio of length-to-width 80:11 (14%), length 2.5 mm. Tarsus 3-segmented, first segment minute, remaining two elongate, tubular, bearing two prominent terminal claws. *Metaleg*—Larger copy of the mesoleg except for proportionately greater tibial length. Femoral ratio of length-

to-width 85:18 (21%), length 4.5 mm. Tibia heavily spined, particularly outwardly and terminally and with a heavy swimming brush of hairs inwardly; terminal transverse row of spines; ratio of length-to-width 55:5 (9%), length 4.1 mm. Tarsus a larger version of the mesotarsus.

TYPE LOCALITY AND ETYMOLOGY: Holotypic female, allotype and two paratypes, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, *Sensuron*, 1959 Jan 9–11, T. C. Maa (Bishop Museum). *Lipo-* "to be lacking" and *gonia* "angle," in reference to the truncated posterior pronotal angles, which are actually missing as such.

DISPOSITION OF TYPES: Bishop Museum, Honolulu and one paratype in the collection of the Biological Society of Nevada, Verdi, Nevada.

COMPARATIVE NOTES: Differs markedly from the sympatric *L. maai* in the truncation of the posterior pronotal angles and in the longer hind wings, but is otherwise quite similar to that species in size, shape and general coloration.

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EARLY RECORDS OF A FEW CONNECTICUT APHIDS

(HOMOPTERA: APHIDIDAE)

During the second year in which I started to collect aphids, 1934, I spent a brief vacation at Indian Cove on the Long Island Sound near Guilford, Connecticut. While there I was able to make a few collections. These were determined for me by Dr. A. N. Tissot of the University of Florida (slides in his and the Cornell University Collection). Although some of these aphids may have since been collected in Connecticut it seems desirable to make these records available to others. Only 7 of the 13 species here recorded are mentioned as occurring in Connecticut in Miss Patch's well-known paper on Aphididae in the Hemiptera of Connecticut, 1923. These are indicated by (Hemip Conn).

Aphis fabae Fab. 8 Sept on *Calendula* sp. *Calaphis castaneae* (Fitch) 4 Aug on chestnut (MDL & DDL coll), (Hemip Conn). *Eucallipterus tiliac* (L.) 7, 20 Aug on linden (Hemip Conn). *Euceraphis punctipennis* Zett. 6, 26 Aug on *Betula lenta* (Hemip Conn). *Dactynotus sonchellus* (Mon.) 3 Aug on *Sonchus* sp. *Macrosiphum liriodendri* (Mon.) 6 Aug on tuliptree (Hemip Conn). *Melanocallis caryaefoliae* (Davis) 4 Aug on shagbark hickory. *Monellia costalis* (Fitch) 4 Aug (MDL & DDL coll) on shagbark hickory (Hemip Conn). *Monelliopsis nigropunctata* (Granovsky) 4 Aug on shagbark hickory. *Neosymydobius albasiphus* (Davis) 25 Aug on oak leaves. *Peniphigus populitransversus* Riley 26 Aug, 2 Sept on poplar. *Periphyllus populicola* (Thos.) 2 Sept on poplar (Hemip Conn). *Prociophilus imbricator* (Fitch) 25 Aug on beech (Hemip Conn).—MORTIMER D. LEONARD, 2480 — 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.